

The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 1.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.

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For 1896.

Pennsylvania's greatest Republican family newspaper, The Philadelphia Press, will enter upon the new year under the most favorable conditions of its history.

A powerful agent in the national community, it is now more than ever a leader in news and able comment.

Its various departments have during the past year been greatly strengthened.

Pennsylvania is covered county by county, city by city, town by town. No other newspaper covers the State so well.

The Woman's Page of The Press has become one of its most prominent features and is eagerly sought by ladies.

In the matter of Amateur Sports The Press is also far in the lead and publishes more news on that subject than any other paper in the country.

The subscription price of The Press, per year, is: Daily, six dollars; Daily and Sunday, eight dollars; Weekly, one dollar.

The Press is the greatest want medium in Philadelphia and gives the lowest rates on that class of advertising.

The Transcript, \$1 a year.

THE TONE OF VOICE.

It is not so much what you say, as the manner in which you say it. It is not so much the language you use, as the tones in which you convey it.

"Come here!" sharply said.
And the baby covered and wept.
"Come here!" cooed, and he looked and smiled.
And straight to my lap he crept.

The words may be mild and fair,
And the tones may please like a dart;
The words may be soft as the summer air,
And the tones may break the heart.

For words but come from the mind,
And grow by study and art;
But the tones leap forth from the inner self,
And reveal the state of the heart.

Whether you mean or care—
Gentleness, kindness, love, and hate,
Envy and anger are there.

Then would you quarrels avoid
And in peace and love rejoice,
Keep anger not only out of your words,
But keep it out of your voice.—*Youth's Companion.*

Reminiscences.

Reminiscence makes us little even when we are old, and helps to keep us pure and fresh with the springtime that was in us a score or a generation of years ago. A boy can never become utterly bad so long as there remains with him a memory of his father and mother in the act and attitude of prayer.

The time may come with the hardening and chilling process of the years when he will himself cease to pray, but from the canvas long ago painted there will never fade the figures of those, now asleep, whose confiding worship, who inspired priestliness laid the morning sacrifice upon the family altar; and the memory of father's and mother's prayer helps, at any rate to keep alive in us our own possibilities of prayer.

"The most natural years of our lives we live while we are children, and there is always rest and purification in getting back into touch with them. When the burdens press a little heavily, and the future is little with uncertainties, the wish will sometimes shape itself that we might be back again among our free, fresh, childish days. We do not understand it very well, but there is something gone that we would dearly love to have back. Those may seem to have been rather unproductive afternoons that we used to spend up in the garret, listening, in the pauses of our merrymaking, to the rain pattering on the roof, and we so dry and sheltered underneath, but our life means more even to-day because of them and because of our memory of them.—Dr. Parkhurst in *January Ladies' Home Journal*.

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Your Health

MAY BE AFFECTED,

Your Comfort

MAY BE DISTURBED

by humbling, annoying and disgusting eruptions or humors of the skin, known in their various forms as

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TETTER, PIMPLES,

BLACKHEADS, RING WORM

AND ITCHING PILES.

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The Weekly Post is 50 cents a year.

OUR READING TABLE.

BY ARTHUR R. SPAIN, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Since so many homes contain nothing enticing in the way of good reading, a great opportunity presents itself to the teachers, especially in the rural districts, to do much that parents have neglected.

My purpose is to explain the plan which has proved successful in the Alexis I. duPont school the past year. I also hope to encourage other teachers to introduce the "reading table" into their schools.

Our school enrolls over two hundred pupils, two districts having united. The building is new, and contains five rooms. At the opening of the school last September, I suggested my plan to the commissioners for a "reading table," which met with their hearty approval. A nice oak table and sixteen chairs were placed in the well-lighted alcove in my room, and the following papers and magazines were subscribed for: Century, Cosmopolitan, Review of Reviews, St. Nicholas, Harper's Weekly, American, Ladies' Home, Journal, Youth's Companion, Little Men and Women, Our Times, and the School Physiology Journal.

All the older pupils were urged to make use of the reading table. The little folks were allowed to look at the pictures. Any one was privileged to take a paper home after school and keep it until the next morning, by first having a record made of it. Even children too young to read were never refused this privilege. One evening a modest little girl from the primary school came to me for a "book" to take home. She had selected the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

"But Mary," I said "you can't read that?" "No, but mamma can read it to me," was her quick reply. Of course she was allowed to take the paper. The child's interest had added to our list a most desirable reader—a mother.

On stormy days, when the children could not go to play, the reading table proved to be a happy institution; and, indeed, it was nearly always surrounded by a group of readers before school in the morning and at the noon hour.

The reading table proved of value in many ways. It furnished the teachers with material for "morning talks," and gave to their pupils a store of valuable information on many interesting topics which they utilized in their essay-writing and Friday afternoon recitations and readings. Certain articles relating to history, biography, and inventions were marked with colored pencil, and the upper classes were required to read them. Frequently examination questions were taken from what had been assigned for reading.

To further encourage reading, sometimes a certain per cent. was allowed for stories and articles read. For the month of May my classes averaged thirty stories and articles; which was allowed to shorten the examination in grammar. By these easy designs the teacher was able to get all pupils interested in the papers without their really suspecting it.

Each pupil kept a record of what he read during the month, setting down in neat order the name of the paper, the title of the story, and the name of the author. These reports were handed to the teacher at the end of the month for his inspection.

The monthlies were always left on the table until replaced by the new numbers; the weeklies remaining for a fortnight, when they were filed away, if not too badly worn.

In popularity, Harper's Round Table stood at the head of the list, followed closely by St. Nicholas and the Youth's Companion. The Scientific American perhaps stood next on the list.

Who can estimate the value of our "reading table?" Who can tell what its influence will be even upon the little children, the "picture readers," as I call them? It evidently means much to those who are so fortunate as to enjoy its advantages. It will turn many idle moments into hours of pleasure, and will influence many a one for the better.

Every school can have a "reading table." The teacher's desk will answer in many cases as a depository; and if your school board refuse to appropriate the necessary funds for the reading matter, do not be discouraged. Call your pupils together and lay your plans before them. They will volunteer with enthusiasm to go among the neighbors and collect the amount required. Or you can get up a little entertainment. There is no reason for failure.

Every teacher should have at least one paper to place on the reading table. The past year I furnished a daily, as did one or two of my assistants. A few years ago I subscribed for the Century for my school. It was a good investment.

Show an interest in the matter, and you are certain to receive aid. A lady who called to visit our school had her attention called to the reading table. She at once became interested, and sent some nice papers. She has promised her aid for the coming year. The undertaking meant success to any wide-awake teacher.—*Journal of Education.*

"In heaven there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage," quoted Mr. Skidds, reflectively.
"No, nor in the other place, either," replied Miss Flynn. "That is something we must attend to while on the earth, or else leave it forever undone."

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Pictures, poem, sketches and stories appropriate to the season crowd the St. Nicholas for January. An interesting account of the world's heroes is given in the story of a Life Saving Station. Robert Louis Stevenson's Letter to a Boy tells about his Samson Home; "The Sword-maker's Son," "Tiddy and the Carrots," "The Prize Cup," and "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" are serials running through the year. This is the holiday number and is full of holiday cheer.

The new life of Abraham Lincoln, which was begun in the November McClure's is the study of Lincoln as a man, and abounds in reminiscences procured from his co-temporaries. The story of his life is told in a pleasing, easy style, and the January number, which contains the third installment, gives his entrance upon public, political life. McClure's also has a sketch of Eugene Field, with a number of his poems of Childhood, besides many highly interesting and beautifully illustrated articles.

The *Ladies Home Journal* for this month is exceptionally bright, fresh and interesting, in literature and illustrations, and has among its contributors the best known and most popular authors and artists of the day.

Edna Lyall, author of "Dorothy," "We Two" etc. writes of her "Early Literary Influences." Mary Anderson de Navarro continues the reminiscence of her "Early Days on the Stage." J. R. Parkhurst, ex-President Harrison and Rudyard Kipling contribute interesting articles, and a number of stories and serials are given. The editor, Mr. Bok, talks with young men on business and social topics. The field of fashion home interests and other departments are well covered, and the *Journal* enters upon the New Year with fairest prospects. It is only 10 cts a copy at all news dealers.

The *Century* for January contains an article on "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent," an article of adventure and incident with a preface by Gen. A. W. Greely. Mrs. Ward's novel "Sir George Trevelyan" and the novelette "Tom Grogan" by Hopkinson Smith, are stories of unusual interest, the latter which runs through four numbers, is of a woman who personates her husband and carries on his business as a contractor. She is in every sense a heroine, and the story runs along in a rapid, ray way. The editorial department treats of the topics of the time, and the magazine has all the old time attractions with as many new ones.

Did you ever stop to think what indigestion really means? It means simply that your stomach is tired. If your legs are tired, you ride. If your arms are tired, you do the work. Why not give your stomach a ride, that is, let something else do its work. Foods can be digested outside the body. All plants contain digestive principles which will do this. The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains digestive principles and is a preparation designed to rest the stomach. The Shakers themselves have such a wonderful knowledge of it that they have placed 10 cent sample bottles on the market, and it is said that even so small a quantity proves beneficial in a vast majority of cases. All druggists keep it.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Ethel—Does she know how to skate?
Mabel—No; she is one of those girls who has to have some man teach her every time she goes on the ice.

"I pray you, Master Lieutenant," said Sir Thomas More, as he ascended the scaffold, "see me safe up, and for my coming down I can shift for myself." "A damnable secret," cried who smiled at death," said Thompson. He suffered martyrdom but once at the hand of the headman, but how many suffer it every day through the slow, but insidious hand of disease. He put his faith in Prince and Laxol; put yours, sufferer, in the Laxol. The Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Teacher: "How many sexes are there?"
Pupil: "Three."
Teacher: "What are they?"
Pupil: "Man, woman, and new woman."

Running Sore Healed.
WILMINGTON, DEL., Dec. 17, 1895.—Two years ago my little girl was afflicted with a sore on one of her limbs. We treated her the best that we could without much benefit. The sore constantly discharged, and finally she began taking Hood's Sarsaparil. She did not take it a week before there was an improvement in her condition and when she had taken it three weeks the sore was entirely healed. Mrs. William Thompson, 812 Adam St.

Home Happiness.
Probably nineteen-twentieths of the happiness you will ever have you will get at home. The independence that comes to a man when his work is over, and he feels that he has run out of the storm into the quiet harbor of home, where he can rest in peace with his family, is something real. It does not make much difference whether you own your own house or have one room in that house, you can make that little room a home to you. You can people it with such moods, you can turn to it with such fancies, that it will be fairly luminous with their presence, and will be to you the very perfection of a home. Against this home none of you should ever transgress. You should always treat each other with courtesy. It is often not so difficult to love a person as it is to be courteous to him.

Washington

.....Letter



HERE was a time when many Republicans who could not agree with what he did respected Mr. Cleveland because they believed him to be conscientious and straightforward. That time has passed. Mr. Cleveland has shown himself to be a trickster. And in nothing has he shown it plainer than in that hysterical message appealing to Congress for financial aid. Although that appeal was made when Congress was ready to adjourn for the holiday recess, many members having staid for home, the Republican majority at once gave up the idea of a recess and worked even on Christmas day to respond to the appeal, by preparing a tariff bill, not exclusively for protection but to increase the revenues of the country to the extent of \$40,000,000, and a bill authorizing the sale of 3 per cent coin bonds to maintain the gold reserve and of the issuing of 3 per cent Treasury certificates to meet any immediate deficit. These bills have been passed by the House, although not a few Republican members voted reluctantly for the bond bill, rather than have it said that the Republican House had refused to aid the President, and forty-seven of them voted against it anyway.

It is now clear that Mr. Cleveland did not want the aid of Congress. That was plainly shown when he, through Secretary Carlisle, declared that the House bond bill would not help the administration unless "coin" was struck out and "gold" was substituted therefor. That was asking an impossibility, for Mr. Cleveland knew perfectly well that the House was stretching things to agree to a bond bill at all, and that a bill for gold bonds could not get one hundred votes, let alone pass. But that isn't all. It is now announced that Mr. Cleveland will not wait to see whether the Senate will pass the House bills, but will proceed to make another issue of bonds, and that it will be made large enough to carry him through the remainder of his administration, and they are going to that same old syndicate, although a pretense is to be made of giving the public an opportunity to subscribe for them.

The five reasons which Representative Henderson, of Iowa, gave for supporting the bond bill that passed the House are weighty. First, the bill does not require a bond issue; only authorizes it, if necessary; second, the bonds if issued would bear a lower rate of interest than those issued by the administration, and those it is now arranging to issue under the old law; third, it compels the administration to give our own citizens a chance to buy bonds issued before offering them to foreign bankers; fourth, it does not retire the greenbacks, but empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to keep them out of the possession of speculators when necessary; fifth, it prevents the administration selling bonds to meet deficiencies in the revenues, as it has done. This bond bill is a long way from representing what Republicans believe ought to be done, but it does represent what can become a law, if the Senate will consent, and that the principal reason for its having been put through the House. The administration already has authority to issue bonds and no secret is made of intention to use that authority. If those bonds could be issued under the House bill many millions of dollars in interest would be saved. That's the long and short of it; it isn't a question of principle so much as of dollars and cents.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs will report a resolution asking the President for information concerning the alleged utterances of Ambassador Bayard in public speeches. When that information is forthcoming, if Mr. Bayard has been correctly reported, he will hear from the House, and it will not be a commendatory message, either. The same committee will ask for all the papers in the Waller case.

It sounds odd to hear men discussing the probability of half of the electoral votes of Texas being cast for the Republican presidential ticket next year, but men who know the situation in the state are doing that very thing. Mr. Frank Welch, a Texas who is now in Washington, said: "There is hardly any doubt of a successful combine between the Texas Republicans and populists, and their combined forces ought to be able to knock out the Democrats, as the present Governor was only elected by a plurality. It has been agreed that the populists shall name the entire state ticket and that the presidential electors and representatives in Congress shall be equally divided with the Republicans."

The House having done a remarkable week's work will now proceed to take its recess, it being understood that it will only meet once more, just to comply with the law which says that neither branch of Congress shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, before next Monday, and a quorum will be needed at that meeting as nothing is to be done. The Senate has been taking things easy, but it can get down to work this week, if it so desires, as the reorganization of committees have been completed.

JINGOISM.

The word is of British origin and comes from a London music hall song, which had the refrain:
"We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money, too."

The word indicates a spirit and policy quite prevalent in Great Britain, very characteristic of France, too, much observed in Germany, and far from unusual in the United States. It is confined to no nationality, but is to be expected wherever there is a nation strong, jealous of her rights and quick to express a popular passion.

The meaning of jingoism is patriotism writ large, writ too large. It indicates a desire to maintain the honor and glory of one's country, not simply by fair means, but by foul means as well. It is the sentiment which makes one desirous to get wealth or honor without regard to others, even by trampling upon their rights. A jingo in politics is one who has a great deal to say about the glory of the nation, and thinks very little about the duties of the nation, who is willing to carry a point for what seems to be the glory of the nation, or its strength or success, by brow beating and crowding other nations with threat of war, especially if they are weaker. It never stops to ask what is the justice of a cause, but only what is the interest of one's country. Jingoism loves the country no more than patriotism does, probably not so much, but it is noisier, more blatant; not more ready to die, but more ready to talk; quick to get into a quarrel, quick to assume that our side of a quarrel is right, and unwilling to wait for explanation or apology. The jingo is ready to take every means to extend the territory of his country, no matter at what expense of blood or treasure or right. He is an Orlando Furioso when he is not a Don Quixote or a Falstaff.

A man is not a jingo because he desires to have the territory of his country enlarged and its influence extended. He may desire it because he believes it may be better for the territory annexed as well as for his own country; he may be actuated by the purest patriotic motives, the most unselfish, the most benevolent. But in that case he wishes the extension of territory by righteous means. He may be ready to go to war, but he does not love war; he detests it, and will only go when driven to it. The patriot sees no glory in war except it be a righteous war. Success is an unrighteous war is a disgrace. He can repeat with John Quincy Adams:

"And say not thou, My country right or wrong,
Nor shed thy blood for an unhallowed cause.
If then thy country trample on the right,
Furl up her banners and avert the sight."

But there are righteous wars, wars of defence, wars of protection, and one can engage in such wars and be no jingo. It is not jingoism to be earnest to protect one's citizens against abuse by a foreign power. It would be jingoism to hasten to do it before the facts were known; but when the facts are known and it is clear that the citizens of a nation have been injured or killed it is right to require reparation by force if necessary. Especially is this true in the case of a barbarous power that will not listen to argument or cannot give protection. If Turkey cannot protect our American citizens residing in her empire it would not be jingoism for us to protect them by no matter what exercise of force.

Neither is it jingoism to put down a bloody barbarism that is perpetrating a massacre anywhere. The English were not jingoes when they dethroned King Theba; the leaders of the Crusades were not jingoes, for what they did was with no view of the extension of national power. They believed they were engaged in the service of humanity and the protection of Christendom. If England should now step in and prevent the massacres in Turkey that would not be jingoism; it would be humanity.

We are glad to hear a good deal said nowadays in condemnation of jingoism. Everything of the sort that is said, so far as it does not misrepresent the facts by illustrative examples, is healthy. But it is probable that there has never been a period in the history of our country, or in the history of Great Britain, when there was as little jingoism as there is at the present time. It is noticeable how unwilling England is now to enter upon any war for the purpose of territorial expansion. The United States could not possibly be persuaded to lift a finger to secure possession of Canada or Cuba against the will of the people. If the jingo spirit were rampant now we should be rushing in to help the Cuban insurgents; but it would be impossible to get any representative body anything more than academic expressions of sympathy. The great complaint which the annexationists in Canada make of the United States is that we have no jingoism among us. The absence of this spirit was notable in the discussion of the Hawaiian revolution. While the overwhelming sentiment of the country favored annexation, no one wished to hasten the matter if there were any question as to the real desire of the people; the only question was, whether such was their desire. We may say that jingoism was responsible for the Mexican War, and that it was the rebuke of that spirit, before the word was invented, which gives all its point to the Biglow Letters of that period. But the issue of our own Civil War, the destruction of slavery and the growth of a sounder Christian principle have made jingoism very unpopular. Once in a while utterance is given to it by some man like Senator Chandler, or by some Irish-American statesman who hates England more than he loves America; but the great mass of the people laugh at it and no one takes it seriously. Accordingly, we have a contempt for the chaplain who prays that we may be quick to resent insults to our nation, and we laugh at the Representative who mouths it out that ours is the proudest nation on the face of the earth. There is more danger that we shall be slow to do our full duty to our citizens in other lands and to show Christian sympathy to those who suffer from barbarous oppression, than there is that we shall be quick to provoke war for no higher purpose than national glory.—*The Independent*, Dec. 19, 1895.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of digestive organs, bladder diseases, peculiar to women, blood-taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, piles, tumors, varicose, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the *Invalids' Guide-Book* (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, *World's Dispensary Medical Association*, Buffalo, N. Y.

Where Kissing Is Foreign.

Strange as it may appear, a kiss is an unknown thing in Japan—not unknown to the gay maidens of Yokohama, Kobe or Nagasaki, who have so much to do for the amusement of foreigners—but unknown to the Japanese in general. A lover never kisses his sweetheart—a mother never kisses her child. He made a great mistake, the man who wrote that "a kiss is nature's Volapuk, the universal language of love." You can kiss any Japanese girl. She will not object, for she cannot possibly understand what you mean. She will only think, "what queer people these foreigners are!"

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS OUT.

The Surprise Which Struck an English Pugilist in Chicago.

He was a lightweight—at least he said he could fight at 135 pounds, although he looked as heavy and clumsy as a Sussex pig. He had been over the water very long, and his hair was grizzled and inserted on a system that left no doubt of his origin and ancestry. The fighting game wasn't very good in Chicago when he arrived, and he had to cool his heels in idleness until his eyes had a keen, inquiring look and some of the surplus beef began to disappear from around his right hand.

One night he managed to hypnotize a saloon keeper who frequently brings off little affairs of the kind the Englishman wanted; and the boniface agreed to "get him a go." It seemed quite a long time to the Briton, but a match was finally arranged. He and a French Canadian gentleman of some little fame were to furnish the "wind up" at the next Monday night's carnival of the Cornmarket club.

The hours never went so slowly as they did during the week that the Englishman waited for the night. He was to bring him glory and a settlement of his board bill. At last the fateful evening came, and the man from across the sea hid back to the saloon where in a big back room the mill was to be decided.

He stood up in the center of the ring and bowed gracefully as a sea-ank elephant. The master of ceremonies bowed, "Mr. Bill Lambkin of Birmingham, England," and then, "Mr. Henri Pigeot of Montreal." Somebody hit a song, and the carnival was under way.

The Englishman swung his right aloft, but it never landed. There was a duck, a swirling fist flying upward. The man from Birmingham sprang straight up into the air as if lifted by a dynamite explosion. Then he landed, and lay very quiet on the padded floor.

"Lovely uppercut," said the sardonic. "Shortest knockout I ever saw," said a building inspector. "Eight, nine, ten—out!" said the referee.

They took him back to the dressing room and sat him on a chair. His eyes opened, and he rose to his feet.

"Hi say, him'n hit time He was out to th' ring?" he queried.

There was a snicker.
"No, you're through for the night," grinned his second.

"What? 'Av he bin boxin'?"
"No, you cockney! T'other mug's been boxin'."

"Why? W'at's appened? W'at 'ave He bin doin'?"
"Ah, g'wan! You've been doin' a clog dance on some ground on a lofty tublin'," growled his second. The Englishman looked around him in a dazed, uncertain way and mechanically took the money—his loss—and which was handed to him. Then he dressed and went out into the night, shaking his head and thinking many things.—*Chicago News*.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
at Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware.

KENDRICK DOWNSHAW,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JAN. 4, 1896.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In justice to ourselves and to you we wish to state that the circulation of the TRANSCRIPT is over 1,200 copies weekly and has been for the past five months. We believe this to be at least 25 per cent. greater than any other country weekly in the county. This statement is made merely to correct an erroneous impression which obtains in certain quarters.

THE TRANSCRIPT AND '96

With this issue the TRANSCRIPT enters upon its twenty-ninth year, an age that some of its fair readers would not care to have mentioned too publicly in connection with themselves, but is one of which the TRANSCRIPT is justly proud. There are some things that improve with age, and it is our purpose to put the TRANSCRIPT in that list. If honest effort and hard work, with such ability as we can command, can make the paper more acceptable to our patrons it shall be done. The best is our aim.

It has not been the good fortune of the writer to have been a reader of the TRANSCRIPT for the past twenty-eight years, and that has been his loss, but for more than half that period we know that gentlemen of character have controlled its columns, and it has been a clean sheet. We understand this has been its career from the first issue, January 1, 1868 and it shall be our greatest pleasure to maintain and to add to its reputation for fair and honest dealing, for honorable treatment of all proper subjects, and most of all to make it a "home paper," a credit to the town and community that it represents. Can a local paper have a more worthy aim?

In entering upon '96 we wish to thank our friends and patrons for the support which has been given us, the kind and appreciative words as well as the more substantial aid which oils the wheels and keeps the machinery in motion. Words of encouragement, of approval, of counsel, from honest hearts, are gladly received by earnest people. The TRANSCRIPT has appreciated such during 1895 and hopes, in the words of the business man, "to merit a continuance of the same." We have had the patronage of the business men, a share of it, from the most of them, and this is highly appreciated. It is the purpose of the TRANSCRIPT to render a full equivalent for value received, and to aid in every way possible to build up the community. Its religious, its moral, its educational, its business interests. To this end our energies shall be bent during 1896.

That the TRANSCRIPT has not pleased all its readers we are well aware and we recall with pleasure in this connection the scriptural injunction, "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." The fact is some people do not agree with themselves many hours at a time. The fault-finding self of today is most severe on the slipshod self of yesterday, only the condemnation is usually turned upon another. Intelligent people always respect honest opinions, differing from theirs, and it is to the intelligence of the community that the TRANSCRIPT addresses itself. There must exist a variety of opinions in religion, in politics, in society, in business; intelligent men and women are not only tolerant of such divergent views but they respect and honor honest sentiments though they do not adopt them. In all matters the TRANSCRIPT tries to be candid and honest in its editorial utterances. It will try to be equally so in 1896.

This is to be an election year. Party politics must come in for a share of attention and it is our purpose to be straight forward in the discussion of political matters. We believe in protection and the principles of the Republican Party, but we propose to advocate with arguments in such a way that they may appeal to the intelligence of our readers, even though they do not convince. There is always another side, and we recognize that fact and respect it. And to any reader of the TRANSCRIPT its columns are open for a reasonable discussion of any question of interest. This is especially emphasized as to the politics of 1896 which should interest every good citizen. The TRANSCRIPT has among its readers some of the ablest men in the Democratic Party, honorable and patriotic citizens, to whom the columns of the TRANSCRIPT shall stand open in 1896. Let us be intelligent voters, giving a reason for the faith that is within us, not appealing to party prejudice and the baser mercenary motives. In politics as in all things let us be manly.

Mr. L. IRVING HANDY has severed his connection with the "Every Evening" of which he has been editor in chief for the past eighteen months. He is to devote himself to the lecture platform and, if Gov. Watson pleases, to a court house office. Handy is a right good fellow aside from his rank partisanship and his deception in posing as a reformer which may not have been from choice but by orders of the State.

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1.00 per year.

PAYING TAXES.

"It is only fair to state," said an Addicks man this morning, "that before Mr. Addicks was called upon to supply the money necessary to pay the taxes of Republican delinquents in Kent and Sussex counties Colonel Henry A. du Pont, ex-Senator Higgins and other prominent Republicans were called upon, asked to subscribe, and refused. The Addicks check for \$6,300 has been drawn and forwarded."—Ex.

The above is one of the stories so industriously set afloat by Addicks and his followers through the subsidized Democratic press. It contains one falsehood and possibly two but that only heightens the pleasure with which it is circulated by the political pirates. They know the value of their stock in trade—lying. The "prominent Republicans" named were not called upon to subscribe to a fund for the payment of taxes, hence they did not refuse to subscribe. No one can name the man or men who called upon them, as they have not an existence, but the lie is given out, it has done its work, and its authors are ready for the next. Who can put their trust in such people?

The possible falsehood is that Mr. Addicks has not "forwarded" any check for the payment of taxes, or if he has it is "forwarded" not to be used as no one has heard of the use of any of the money for the payment of taxes. It is one of Addicks' cheap advertising schemes, and cost him nothing, or so it appears at the present, and such is his character. He established a bureau for the payment of taxes in the city of Wilmington, which was a seven days wonder and then vanished. The Addicks men are paying no taxes in Wilmington now and many of his lieutenants are feeling sore at his apparent desertion of them having enlisted them as followers. Every man who has inclination to do Addicksism had best count well the cost before he casts in his lot with political traitors.

But of the payment of taxes by party workers! The Democratic press raises a howl of indignation that Republican committeemen should interest themselves in the payment of taxes of fellow Republicans, while they know that the Democratic officials of the State and county beginning with the assessors and going through the several channels to the collectors, attend to this work for their party, submitting their lists to party leaders and workers, where they do not "carry" the men to the loss of the county treasury and furnish them tax receipts on which to vote for which the county receives nothing. This is done for the Democratic Party by men who are paid out of the public funds. It is not because the hypocritical Democratic press would guard the ballot box but that its party may win a victory by the tax receipt machinery. Every county in this State has lost thousands of dollars in taxes, not collected from Democrats, since the abominable assessment laws of 1873 went into effect. There has been enough lost and covered up to pay every cent of indebtedness of the State and counties and to relieve the people of present oppressive taxation. But a few days ago a young man in Middletown asserted in one of the hotels that he had never paid a cent of tax in his life but that he had a tax receipt given him and he voted the Democratic ticket. There are hundreds of such cases.

"But it is bribery to pay taxes of party followers!" And it is robbery to deprive men of their votes by means of party machinery, and robbery is worse than bribery. When "Zeke Cooper" took Tax Collector Powell to Philadelphia and hid him in a hotel that a professor in the Conference Academy and other Republicans might be deprived of their votes, to prevent their paying a tax to the county, he was guilty of a crime, if not a legal crime, a moral crime, for the equal of which better citizens have suffered years of imprisonment. He hopes to be nominated for Congress for such party service. His is but one instance of hundreds. We have no guarantee against Mr. Cooper but our assertions are true and the truth needs to be told. The Republicans have asked for fair assessment and collection laws, and have proposed them in the General Assembly, in 1889 and again last winter, only to have them defeated by the Democrats. In fact when the Republicans came into power in Sussex and shared the power in Kent, the Democratic Legislature of 1891 repealed the odious assessment laws that they might not be used against them, and in 1893, having come into power, they re-enacted them. In New Castle county, having lost the county, they abolished it and so restricted the county that though the Republicans have a majority of over a thousand the machinery rests with the Democrats. No fair minded man, it matters not what his politics, can justify such actions. No paper in the State can justify it; no paper will attempt it.

This is the period for the payment of taxes to qualify for the election next fall. We are informed that certain tax collectors are already putting obstacles in the way of paying taxes; this is being done in Kent county though the county is needing money badly to pay current expenses. We desire to say to the tax payers of this State that it is their privilege to have a fair opportunity to pay their taxes, and if we are reliably informed of efforts to prevent the payment of taxes, to obstruct the payment, we will not only report such conduct with names and dates in full, but we will expose the men back of it and continue to do it. We believe in fair play and we demand it. The Republican press of the State owes a duty not only to its party but to the tax payers of all parties to expose fully all the obstructions put in the way of the payment of taxes.

PHILADELPHIA is threatened with another street railway strike. It is to be deplored. The men have grievances and it is a question as to the best means of settling them, but a strike is so dangerous. On the other hand capital cannot yield to the anarchistic Debes of the country, and it is usually a Debs who leads in these measures. We need a strong government honestly administered. The ballot is the best strike to indulge in.

MY MARYLAND.

The special election in Carroll county to elect a State Senator was held on December, 21st, and Dr. J. W. Hering, Democrat, was elected by 28 majority, in a vote that fell short by about a hundred of that cast in November, when Senator Bennett, now deceased, was elected by 37 majority. This gives the Senate to the Democrats, 14 to 12, with two of the Democrats classed as independent. The House has 70 Republicans and 21 Democrats, giving the Republicans a United States Senator, the vote for which will be taken January 14.

On Tuesday the Democratic Senators selected John Walter Smith as president but Senator Bruce, one of the Independents, refused to vote for Mr. Smith or any other Democrat except himself and being offered the Republican support, the Democrats reconsidered and nominated him. Both Democrats and Republicans voted for him and he promised to preside impartially and not to be influenced in any particular by politics. Mr. Bruce voted with the Democrats on the minor offices in the organization.

Ex-Congressman Mudd was elected Speaker of the House by the Republicans, which is taken as a victory over Mr. Wellington, who hopes to override the Eastern Shore law as to Senator and to secure that plum for himself.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has selected the members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and announced them as follows: Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the Supreme Court; Richard H. Alvey, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University and ex-minister to Germany and Russia; Frederic R. Coubert, an eminent lawyer of New York; and Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins University.

MY MARYLAND.

Joseph H. Boyer, died at his home in Millington, this week, of heart disease, aged 70 years.

A well being sunk on Singler's Elkton stock farm in twenty-five feet deep and twenty feet in diameter, and will have a capacity of 58,752 gallons. Steam power will be used to pump the water to various parts of the grounds.

The Wisconsin News says the farmers of that county refuse to sell their corn at the prevailing low prices, and Salisbury dealers are importing corn from Worcester—carloads being received daily and paid for at the rate of 30 cents per bushel.

Mrs. Anna R. Jamar has entered suit in the Circuit Court for Cecil County against the Ellicott Farm in twenty-five feet deep and twenty feet in diameter, and will have a capacity of 58,752 gallons. Steam power will be used to pump the water to various parts of the grounds.

The people in the neighborhood of Greensboro are experiencing a water famine. The wells of that town are going dry daily and the matter is becoming serious. For more than a year the water springs have been remarkably low and the absence of surface water is unprecedented in the memory of the people now living.

DELAWARE CITY.

Mrs. Carlisle is the guest of Miss Annie Hickey.

Mrs. Howard Ford is recovering from a severe cold.

Watch Meeting was held in the M. E. Church on New Year's Eve.

Mrs. Robert Mills and daughter spent Saturday with Mrs. C. A. Ogilvie.

Geo. C. Bennett, of Harrisburg, Pa. visited relatives in town last week.

Miss Lou W. Price is better. The seafowl remains closed until next week.

Miss Maggie Corbit spent Christmas day with her father who is in ill health.

Mrs. Martha Boyles, of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Julia Brewer.

Charles Southwick is making a visit to his parents at Fort Hamilton, Long Island.

Mrs. Wm. Ellison and Miss Mamie Ellison, of Dutch Neck, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Alex. Jarrell.

Messrs. Cloer, of Philadelphia, Whiteley, of Washington, D. C. and Caldwell, of Trenton, N. J. were guests of the Misses Cheairs this week.

The Loyal Temperance Legion met on New Year's afternoon and enjoyed a very interesting program, consisting of songs and recitations. The leader, Miss Mattie McMunn, read selections appropriate to the occasion.

Christ Church Sunday School held its usual Christmas merrymaking in the parish house on Monday evening despite the storm. There were not the usual number present on that account but a very good time was enjoyed by those present.

Rev. J. Edwin Amos and family returned from Baltimore on Friday. Upon their arrival at the parsonage they found friends awaiting them with a warm welcome, warm fires and a good supper. These ladies, members of the Mite Society, had also laid a new rug on the floor and the delight of the dominie and his wife was unqualified, thereby giving pleasure as well as receiving.

On Tuesday evening the Presbyterian Sunday school held its Christmas exercise, with a full house. A most delightful order of exercises was observed, consisting of songs, recitations, responsive readings, "Motion Song" by the little folks, with an address by Mr. Amos. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The gifts were distributed, and the report of the collection gave an average of five dollars to each class, a total of \$95.00.

Christmas week brought, with all its joys and pleasures to some, grief and sorrow to others. The home of Jefferson Clark was made desolate by the death of his little son, the day after Christmas. His death was caused by membranous croup. The scene was a sad one; the little figure arrayed in white robes for the last long sleep under the Christmas tree—the tree which was intended to bring so much pleasure into the little life.

The storm on Monday night damaged buildings, fences and trees. The old mill on the corner of Third and Clinton was blown down also the old tree by the Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. Fountain became so alarmed he left his house, preferring to remain on the outside. The stable on his premises was twisted clear around on its foundation. About two hundred of panels of fence are down on the Ashurst farm besides many other fences. A lady looking out of the window during the blow says she saw a large, queer-shaped, very black cloud turning over and over with great velocity which probably accounts for the apparently cyclonic damages.

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TOWNSHIP TOPICS.

Rev. T. E. Bell is visiting friends here.

Mr. Thomas Geantlin, of Wilmington, is the guest of Mrs. H. N. Smith.

Mrs. D. B. Maloney entertained her Sunday School class on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gill, of New York, are visiting his mother, Mrs. Jennie Gill.

Master Willie Chandler and his sister Gussie are visiting relatives in Baltimore.

The week of prayer, set apart by the M. E. Church, beginning next Sunday, will be observed here.

A number of our citizens attended the funeral of Mr. Benjamin Caulk, of Sassafras, on Wednesday.

Mr. West and wife, of Choptank, who have been visiting Mr. H. N. Smith have returned to their home.

Quite a crowd went out to Mr. Lewis Fennimore's on last Friday evening to see the funeral of his wife.

Mr. James Garvon moved from here to Queen Anne's Station, on Thursday to engage in the livery business.

Misses Emma Hudson, Annie Middleton, Virginia McKoy, and Caddie McKoy, of Smyrna, were guests of Mrs. T. A. Enos on Tuesday.

Mrs. Raisin, of Still Pond, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Lattomus, Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Stevens, of Clayton, also spent a few days with her last week.

Mr. Charles Wells and Mr. Geo. Stant are building new wheelwright and blacksmith shops, on west end of Main St. When completed there will be four sets of shops of this kind in town.

The newly elected officers of Appoquinimink Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, were installed by the officers of the Grand Castle on Wednesday night. After the ceremonies, refreshments were served.

The New Year was ushered in at this place by the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, and a parade of Calthumpions, who visited several of our citizens, aroused them from their slumbers, and obliged them to respond by setting out refreshments.

Mrs. Alice Coning is visiting her daughter in Wilmington.

Mrs. Laura Woodkeeper is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Dalem Draper spent her Christmas holidays in Wilmington.

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Upon orders from E. L. Rogers & Co., on railroad and canal, and Maryland and Delaware waters.

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Fruit Cake, Lady Cake, Pound Cake,

Doughnuts, Fresh Daily.

PAUL WEBER, EAST MAIN STREET, Richards Bakes

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Pleasure-Principle-Profit

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J. H. EMERSON,

LADY'S PARLOR DESK

J. H. Emerson,

ADAMS & BRO.

ADAMS & BRO.

Another opportunity to buy at prices even lower than last year's forced sale on account of settling a partner's interest.

The sewers and makers have disappointed us in making Clothing promptly. The season has been backward. Between the two—

We have enormous stocks, and in order to make quick sale, will sell at Half Price.

\$32.00 Overcoats, \$20.00 Suits, \$25.00 Suits, \$15.00 Suits, 25.00 " 15.00 " 20.00 " 10.00 " 20.00 " 10.00 " 16.00 " 8.00

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WM. H. WANAMAKER

Honest Shoe-Worth

There are Shoes and Shoes. Some are made to sell, some few to wear. Some like ours are made for both. How do we know they'll wear? Why because we buy only from the large reliable firms that wouldn't risk their reputation by sending out a poor article even once. How do you know they'll wear? Why because Messick gives you their guarantee that they will wear. Is that satisfactory? And the price is such as only the buying facilities of a large department store can quote. We have the high price Shoes, but none can give you bigger or more honest Shoe-worth in either.

J. B. MESSICK,

FULL VALUE

BOOTS AND SHOES

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